THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

FROM KITCHEN TO LABORATORY IN FIFTY YEARS.

Giant Strides Taken in Haif a Century by Her in Many Directions - The New Business Woman-Gains for the Sex in the West-Places It Holds -Typewriters and Marriage Chances.

In his commencement address at the University of Minnesota, James, Brooks Dill, the noted corporation lawyer of New York, paid a splendid tribute to the distinctive product of recent years-the business woman. This moved the Minneapolis Times to say "The chief fault with woman in business relations is that she has been too ready with her chip-on-the-shoulder attitude toward criticism and too eager to overestimate praise. She is still near the old starting point and cannot forget it entirely. She keeps constantly measuring the ground she has passed over and calling the world's attention to what is, to her, a remarkable position to hold, but which is only so relatively and not actually." Men lave refused to take the business woman seriously and she has taken herself too seriously, the Times thinks, and thus con tinues:

Why should it be anything unusual as ar evidence of mentality that a woman can make change, keep a double entry system of accounts, run a typewriter, compose a simple business letter or even be able to speculate on 'change a little with the same results that men experience? all not superhuman efforts of the intellect. Yet one sex has but recently got over regarding the woman agent in them as a curious social phenomenon, while the other has inisted that woman's every advance was the prodigious stride of a giantess.

It is not at all surprising that a reaction should begin to manifest itself against the constant exploiting of woman's achievements and the tendency among women themselves to boast of them; but the situation may be illustrated by the following true incident: A man and his wife adopted a five-year-old girl from a foundling asylum and gave her every possible pleasure and privilege, but she astonished them almost every hour by exclaiming defiantly: "I can if I want to, and I will if I want to!

They learned upon investigation that the girls in the asylum had been constantly taunted by the boys with such remarks as You can't do this," and "You don't dare until they were in a continual state of belligerency and determination to show that they could and would perform the same feats as the boys.

This is the exact situation with regard to women to-day. It is about fifty years since they began to stick their heads out of the kitchen and nursery and ask for a new deal. From that time to this in every new thing they have wanted to do they have been met with the taunt: "You haven't the ability." Sometimes it was the physical, sometimes the mental power that was declared to be lacking, but never has the smallest concession been made voluntarily and willingly. Boys have received every possible encouragement of precept, example and opportunity; girls every possible discouragement and, until recently, absolute prohibition.

Women have had to fight for every inch

Women have had to fight for every inch they have gained and to prove their capacity to a scoffing and sceptical world, which was grounded in the belief that they did not possess any. "You don't dare to, and you can't." Is it any wonder that, after having faced this handwriting on the wall for half a century, women should be in a chronic state of carrying a chip on their shoulder and declaring, "I can if I want to, and I will if I want to." Is it not also the most natural thing in the world that, after having accomplished successfully what all creation assured them they dared not and could not do, they should climb up on the fence and crow long and loud to announce the fact?

Of course, there is no reason why, with the same opportunities, women should not achieve as much success as men in many departments of the world's work, and they would not deserve any more credit than men for doing it, were it not for the fact that they have not had the assistance of inherithey have not had the assistance of inheri-tance or precedent and have been compelled to overcome prejudice and intolerance in addition to the usual obstacles in business life. When the idea of women in law or medicine has been met with scorn and de-rision it is to be expected that they will boast of those of their sex who have be-come conspicuous in these professions. When tradition has declared that women have not the physical endurance to fill the

have not the physical endurance to fill the positions of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, factory employees, &c., and the statistics show that in these occupations they lose less time on account of illness than do the men it is unavoidable that they should brag about it. And so when it is declared that women never have in-vented anything they cannot resist calling attention to the Government report of orty-four pages listing their inventions. When it is asserted that women never have di-scovered anything, the proud response nust come that radium and polonium, the two most recent and remarkable chemical dicoveries of the age, are due to a woman. Since for centuries it was held that at the Since for centuries it was held that at the creation of the world the sphere of women was eternally outlined, and yet those of the present generation have splintered that sphere into countless fragments, it is inevitable that each new tangent should be held triumphantly up to the public view to prove the absurdity of the old theories.

In a way woman's every advance really is "the prodigious stride of a giantess," for it spans the great gulf which lies beis "the prodigious stride of a giantess," for it spans the great gulf which lies be-tween her past and her present—a gulf as broad and deep as that which separates two worlds. It may be the public is somewhat weary of her exploiting and threatens a rebellion against "the eternal feminine," but it must go on and on while the transition period lasts. The time will doubtless come when every woman, the same as man, will work out her individual destiny, never perhaps with an equal chance, but with much better preparation and far less opposition than now. A departure from the conventional routine will be regarded not as an anomaly but as a natural step in progress and evolution, to be considered in its relation to the social and simply in its relation to the social and economic system, without any affiliation with sex. Indeed, on no one point are future generations to be so heartily congratulated as on the probable elimination of the whole sex question. But for the present there is no alternative except to through the conflict between the old and the new, to continue the most without a precedent and destructive of the traditions, religions and customs of entire human race. This contest of inferior half for equal rights with the su-perior half must be won step by step, and it is only on the record of every gain made that a foothold can be secured for a further

The advocates of woman suffrage have been censured so much for confining their efforts to this one object, and assured so often that men were anxious to amend the laws in their favor and only waited to have any inequalities pointed out, that those of Nebraska decided to make a test case. A widow in that State has only a life use of one-third the real estate, household furniture to the value of \$250 and \$200 worth of personal property, and, if there are chil-

dren, a child's share of any residue. The suffrage association, strongly as-Filled by the W. C. T. U. and many women's clubs, had a bill prepared, which provided that widow and widower should inherit alike. That was all, but there could not ave been more opposition to a bill for the ches were hurled against it and when a call of the House was de-manded the sergeant-at-arms had to bring to the members who were trying to dodge s vote, and lock the doors. After the most

strenuous efforts of its friends 53 yeas were secured, with 30 nays and 16 absent or not voting. In the Senate the hostility was much greater, and the opponents finally succeeded in passing an amendment so vicious that even the original framers of the bill were compelled to vote against it. so great is the anxiety of men to deal justly

by women!
There is a very strong sense of chivalry toward women in some of those Western States. In Nebraska, for instance, if divorce is granted to the husband for the wife's adultery "he may hold such of her personal estate as the Court may term just and reasonable." If divorce is granted on account of the husband's adultery "the Court may restore to the wife the whole, or such part as may seem just, of her own or such part as may seem just, of her own property which she had at marriage. If this is insufficient for the support of herself and her children the Court may decree alimony from the husband's estate."

As has been frequently remarked, "All has been gained for women!"

Miss Floy Gilmore, a graduate of the University of Michigan law department, who was secretary for the Attorney-General in the Philippines, has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General, a position of

much responsibility. The State Insurance Commissioner of Kansas has appointed a woman examiner, who has been sent to San Francisco and other coast cities to examine the assets of various companies doing business in Kansas. Dr. Jennie Nicholson Browne has just

Dr. Jennie Nicholson Browne has just passed an examination in medicine by the Maryland State Board with an average of 92% per cent. She is medical examiner for the Baltimore Board of Charities, also for the Woman's Catholic Benevolent Legion of the State and professor of psychology at the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore. Here are three women in widely different fields, each receiving a large salary and making a reputation in the business world. Each of them, however, is usurping a place which belongs to a man, but how are they to be convinced that it is their sacred duty to occupy an obscure position at a few to occupy an obscure position at a few dollars per week because by an accident of birth they happen to be of the feminine

Mayor Hayes of Baltimore has lately appointed twelve truant officers, with a salary of \$750 each, and eight of them are women. He did this on the authority of City Solicitor Whyte, who said that all legislation a masculine term was held include the feminine except where it would be absurd or unreasonable." And yet it was only a year ago that the Supreme Court of Maryland denied the application of a woman to practise law because the statutes providing for attorneys use the masculine pronouns. Oh, what a mix-up all these years in the determination to "segregate the sexes."

The papers are having a good deal to say about "a new woman suffrage movement," which has "the approval of Miss Anthony and her confreres," and which, supported by the National Suffrage Association, is organizing the States for the purpose of forming a non-partisan ticket in political campaigns, to be composed of candidates of both parties who favor equal suffrage, and to be electioneered for by women, irrespective of party.

All there is of this "movement" is found in the action of a few women in Wisconsin. earnest and capable, but impractical. It is strongly disapproved by Miss Anthony, while the National Association has not the slightest connection with it. This idea of a "balancing ticket" is thoroughly Utopian. Scarcely a man in Wisconsin could be persuaded to vote for a candidate whose politics differed from his own simply because he believed in woman suffrage. For many reasons very few women could be depended on to work for such a ticket, and those who did would have no perceptible influence. Even when working for the regular party nominees, under the auspices of the political committees, women outside of the State where they have the framchise can render no assistance worth considering. The safe and sensible thing for women without a ballot is to keep out of politics. They might as well go into battle without gun or sword. They cannot help their cause, and they run a very great risk of hurting it. Scarcely a man in Wisconsin could be per-

The chances of stenographers, typewriters and private secretaries for desirable marriages are the envy of their less fortunate sisters. Even housekeepers often marry employers who have been a prize coveted by many women in their own social set. Now the students of these matters come forward with the statistics to prove that in the capture of a husband the trained nurse leads all the rest. Many reasons are given for this fact, but that one is sufficient which was expressed by the poet a century ago: "When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou." Me always have wanted to marry angels—or have thought they did. In the case of the nurse, the white garb and the way she has of hovering over the patient heighten the illusion. She cannot flirt with another fellow and torment him and get angry and be selfish and exacting and show the unlovely side of her character, as professional ethics will not permit it. And then the patient is at leisure; he cannot see set into the mischief which Saranot even get into the mischief which Satan holds in reserve for the idle; there is no other woman near at hand; his illness has other woman near at hand; his illness has taken the conceit and general bumptiousness out of him; his innate desire to be waited on and fussed over is gratified; and so it is the most natural thing imaginable for him to fall in love with his nurse.

The greatest aid to marriage is propinquity. If the students of sociology who are mourning over the decline of wedlock could only devise some means of bringing men and women together in a rational and interest acquaintance the scale would and intimate acquaintance the scale would soon tip the other way. This does not apply alone to the young, but to bachelors and spinsters, widowers and widows. Their natural inclination is to marry, but this is in a great measure thwarted by the

Mrs. Leland Stanford has formally transferred the great university which bears her name, with its \$30,000,000 endowment. to the board of trustees. This is a selfperpetuating body and will have entire control. It is earnestly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to wait for Mrs. Stanford's death to revoke the reprehensible edict restricting the number of women students to 500. This limit already has been reached, and new ones in any considerable numbers will henceforth be barred out uness the rule is changed.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

artificial conditions of modern life.

PRETTY TEA CADDIES.

The One of Genuine Old Pewter a Prized Trophy This Season.

The tea caddie of genuine old pewter that looks worth its cost is a prized trophy this season, particularly if it have a date and a crest or quaint motto to further the distinction. Next to the pewter, a canister of old silver with goblin-like faces and figures wrought upon it is esteemed.

More tea caddies than ever are being designed for drawing room use. Far corners of the globe are searched for unique and costly caddies. Jewellers and dealers in imported stuffs keep assortments of fine canisters, as well as the purveyors of house-

hold supplies.

A caddle of antique silver plate is of

A caddie of antique silver plate is of straight round jar pattern, but set upon feet and with double handles flanking its screw top. A caddie nearly as handsome is of brass, with hand chasing for a border, and has a peculiarly original shape. Some of the brass caddies have scenes that suggest old tapestry work indented and outlined upon them. Curious Chinese caddies are of pottery in tints of blended green and brown and olive.

green and brown and olive.

An uncommon caddie is of Oriental wood, showing Eastern symbols and designs in showing Eastern symbols and designs in black and green on an ivory-tinted ground-work. Other fine wood canisters have borders in Persian colors for decorative effect. These have oval wooden tops shut-ting down with a spring as a jewel casket POEMS WORTH READING.

At Night. Yonder a June night moon rides high.
The sparkling stars are faint and blurred.
A wind goes ruffling earth and sky
And the silver'd smoke is idly stirred.

And I through the city streets alone

Go thumping between the window'd walls, Lost in a silent world of stone, A solitude of vacant halls What are my thoughts in this weird place The wonders of science? the world? the new

No, men are still of the human race: I think of a woman: I think of you. JAMES OPPENBEIM

A Boy We Know.

That summer day, from early dawn, his hours in play were spent. The other fellows came at eight and all on fun were bent:

They dug a cave, they built a fort, went rafting on the creek. Played "Indian" in the meadow lot, baseball, and bide-and-seck. At noon they plenicked on the lawn, a luncheon fit

for kings.

With chicken, berries, lemonade, and cake, and other things. And after that they went to fish, and after that to Then dinner came, and all the boys were asked to dine with him.

And after that the fun went on: 'twas such a glorious day t seemed as though they'd never get one half enough of play

At nine o'clock they called him in: 'twas surely time they said

For little boys as tired as he to tumble into bed: And though he vowed he wasn't tired, and begged they'd let him stay Outside for just an hour or so, to "finish up his play." They ordered him to bed at once, in firm but kindly

Nor heeded that he filled the house with dismal howls Nor that he boused the house with dismal howls and moans.

Nor that he shouled from the stairs, through all his tears and grime.

"I never have—Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!—one bit of a good time." ELISABETH SYLVESTER.

To a Good Book.

To a Good Book.

From the Reeder.

Come, friend, and sit with me:
We two are company
Who, in our calm retreat,
Noed nothing from the street,
Nor club, nor dinner, to enhance
The pleasure that it is to be
Each in the other's company.
You give me everything, while I—
I give you nothing, and I sigh
Because—what do you say?
I love you, and no other pay
You ask for your alluring cheer?
Is that enough? It is so easy, dear,
To love you that it seems to me
I give you nothing for your company.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Convalescent. From The Speaker. Once more the rapture of the wind and rain.
And rich scent of the warm, damp, broken mould:
And I, who never thought to see again.
The white snow leave the fallow and the fold,
Or the dark rook wheel eim-ward to her bower,
Am out before the first white illy flower.
And long before the summer and the bee;
While, like a dim far-distant dream to me,
Behind the curtain-shadow of my bed.
Death calls his hounds to leash, discomitted.
WILL H. OGILVIE.

Waiting. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

The may you be, bu who crouch by the roadside, own, parched, shrivelled, mummy with living eyes?) My friend, I am Gentus.

wait was have I sat her For mine admity Success. Who must pass this way. Not I. She shall soon as she has come.

As soon as she has come.
As soon as she has seen me.
She will anoint me.
And bathe me.
And crown me with laurel,
And give me my purple hemmed linen to wear,
And bid me step into her charlot.
And drive to Elyslum.

The Sport's Philosophy.

From the Chicago Dally News. Bh. foolish man, who doth so toll and spin
By day, and then lie waking balf the night.
Contriving superfluity to win,
Who grabbeth all within his reach and sight,
Regardiess of his need; who plans to skin
His fellow men, so to augment his pile.
And who, one million made, doth straight begin
Upon the next, and recks not, though the while
His brothers hunger and his name revile.
And love flits by him, and all tender ties
Are broken, and though pleasure's dazzling smile
He sees not, grubbing still with downcast eyes;
Who lives in dread he may untimely "bust,"
Dies, and is merged into his god, "the dust!"

11. No sordid heep will I accumulate.

Nor oversweat, not if I know myself.
I'll spend my dollars at about the rate.
That I acquire the necessary pelf.
My watch I always can bypothecate.
Should I at any time be running short.
Or have mine host inscribe it on the slate.
When I to his thirst parior do resort.
To Kitty I will show myself a sport.
And purchase freely if she bats an eye.
In pleasure's paths I gayly will cavort.
And eat three meals a day—each one with ple.
I'm right with Omar Khayyam, who once sald:
"Live while you can—you'll be a long time dead."

From the London Globe Now, as we walk the grilling street in hats resembling apian skeps. We pause a moment's while to greet Your memory, Master Samuel Pepys.

Those merry legs of yours, Oh, Sam, How oft in sportive jest you'd slap 'em. What time you loked and quafted a dram In your Arcadian nook at Clapham. Kings were your intimates, you saw The head of Charles forsake its trunk, From Betty's lips a kiss you'd draw And list a sermon like a monk.

Dust are those lips, your legs are still,

Oh, time may change, but you will run Beside the motor and the tram. Reside the motor and the tram Immortal and eternal one. Delightful and colossal Sam.

The Paperhangers From the Baltimore American From the Baltinore American.
There is paste upon the plano.
There are scraps upon the floor.
There are bootprints on the mantel.
There are scars upon the door.
There are books piled in the hallway.
There are clothes piled in the stair,
There are clothes piled in the pantry
And confusion's everywhere.
We are living in the parior.
Where we breakfast, dine and sup.
For we've got the paperhangers
And we're

Torn Up. All the beds are standing crosswise,
And the chairs are buddled round;
Dressers, trunks and centre tables
Strowed till nothing can be found.
Ladders, planks and rolls of paper
Strung promiscuously about—
Can't get out if once you're in there,
Can't get out if once you are out.
Pather comes home out of humor,
Frowns, and sometimes kicks the pup,
When we've got the paperhangers
And we're

Balled Up. The Other Girls. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.
You ask me of the other girls, sweetheart.
(A question women always ask of men.
The end of all the sweetheart's questionings.
And yet, the point at which they all begin).

You ask me of the other girls--Well, this: God never made a finer lot than these: Fond lovers never klased from listlessness A fairer child than dimpled Eloise.

The pulsing passions of an hundred years
Made sweet in purer ways where virtue sows.
Myriad forms of potter's clay have made,
But none so lithe as star-eyed, laughing Rose, The sculptor, in his wildest dreams of art, In tracements of the ligaments, and line. Could never once the gracious equal fine Of Clementine, my own sweet Clementine

The poet and the painter, in their turn,
May praise and love the beauties that they know,
Nor once in all their dreamings find
One equalling the charms of little Clo. Man never wooed a finer lot of girls— God never made a finer lot to woo:

You ask me of the other girls, sweetheart— You ask me if I love them still. I do. Each beauty that I found in each of them Each grace of mien, each virtue that they knew, I find them all and love them more, sweetheart, Because they are so much a part of you.

SCIENCE.

PADIO-ACTIVITY. In the Contemporary Review for May, Mr. Frederick Soddy describes his view of radio activity. Briefly stated, this is to the effect that radio-active thorium X, which is contained

in ordinary thorium, and can be separated by precipitating the inactive thorium by mean of ammonia, is a first decomposition-product of the unstable thorium atoms; that the radio active emanations which are transmitted by thorium X to neutral gases, such as hydrogen and nitrogen, and which are condensed by cooling to -137° C., represent a further stage in the atomic degradation; and finally he suggests that helium—an invariable constituent of radio-active materials-is possibly the last and stable product of the shattered thorium atoms. According to this view, which will not be received without an effort by chemists trained to believe in the conservation of matter and the immutability of the elements, the energy of radium is derived from the deflagration of a minute and unweighable proportion of the almost explosive radium, atoms.

from the deflagration of a minute and unweighable proportion of the almost explosive radium atoms.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of London Sir William Crookes exhibited objects illustrating certain properties of the emanations of radium. If a spild piece of radium-nitrate is brought near a blende screen, and the surface examined with a pocket leas magnifying about twenty diameters, scintillating spots are seen sparsely scattered over the surface. On bringing the radium nearer the screen the scintillations become more numerous and brighter, until when close together the flashes follow each other so quickly that the surface looks like a turbulent luminous sea. A convenient way to show these scintillations is to fit the blende screen at the end of a brass tube with a speck of radium salt in front of it and about a millimetre off, and to have a lens at the other end. Focusing, which must be accurately effected to see the best effects, is done by drawing the lens tube in or out.

SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS AT SEA. An artificial horizon attachment to sextants, invented by Commander Campbell Hepworth, C. B., consists essentially of contact maker, operated by a plummet mounted on a sextant, and connected with a mounted on a sextant, and connected with a galvanic battery. It is so adjusted as to close the circuit and ring a bell when a slit or line on the horizon glass is in alignment with the eye of the observer and the sensible horizon. Observations for latitude and longitude at sea are rendered impossible when the natural horizon is obscured by fog or mist, although sun, moon or stars may be shining clearly; but with the aid of this instrument the observer may obtain the true altitude of a heavenly body within five minutes of arc. This rough approximation will often be valuable.

SUN SPOTS AND EARTH TEMPERATURE. At a recent meeting of the French Academ; of Science a paper was read by M. Ch. Nord-mann on the period of the solar spots and the variations of the mean annual temperature of the earth. His discussion is founded on observations obtained at a great number of stations during the years 1870 to 1900, and is, in fact, a continuation of that of Koppen which depended on those from 1830 to 1870 As the latter had shown that no regular succession could be traced from observations outside the tropics. M. Nordmann has made use only of stations within the tropics, of which a much larger number are available than were for his predecessor. His conclu-sion is that the variations of mean terrestria temperature do undergo a period sensibly equal to that of the solar spots, and that inequal to that of the solar spots, and that increase in the frequency of spots corresponds to diminution of temperature and vice versa. Koppen found from the long series of observations that within the tropics the maximum of heat usually occurred about a year before the sun spot minimum. The most striking correspondence is that while the interval from maximum to minimum of the spots is greater than that from minimum to maximum, a similar inequality is manifested in the variations of temperature.

ROTATION PERIODS OF JUPITER'S SPOTS It is well known that spots on the plane Jupiter have different rotation times according to their different latitudes. During the five years, 1808-1902, the average results were, according to Mr. Denning:

The spots immediately south of the equator of the planet were, during the five years, generally more abundant and conspicuous than those lying to the north of it.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP A new pattern of electric lamp is being put on the market. The filaments, instead of being in ordinary bulbs, are enclosed in short straight tubes about nine inches long; the

straight tubes about nine inches long; the filament has a small curl in the middle to allow for expansion. These tubes are mounted end to end in a metallic casing, which serves as a reflector, and also carries the leads and the sockets into which the lamps fit. There is thus produced a single line of light, which is very suitable for certain forms of illumination, such as shop-window lighting, lighting by reflection from the ceiling, decorative illumination and the like. The lamps are made for all ordinary voltages, and of the same candle power and efficiencies as ordinary lamps; they are run in parallel for voltages up to 130, but for voltages above 200 the lamps are run in pairs, the two lamps of each pair being in series. The system has been tried on several occasions recently with very satisfactory results. factory results. BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ENDOW

MENT. The amount raised during 1871-1901 by

private munificence for higher education was, in the United States, more than eight imes that similarly provided in the United Kingdom. In addition to the large income from State land grants, the amount provided by the State for higher education is, in the United

States, six times as much as the Government grant for the same purpose in the United Kingdom, where there is nothing corresponding to the land grants.

In the United States there are 170 colleges:

ing to the land grants.

In the United States there are 170 colleges; with an endowment of more than \$100,000 forty-nine of these have endowments of more than \$100,000. In the United Kingdom there are thirteen universities and twenty other university-colleges. Four of the universities do little more than examine.

In the United States nearly thirteen of every 10,000 inhabitants are studying at colleges of university status; the number in the United Kingdom is less than five.

The value of the endowments of institutions of higher education in the single State of New York exceeds the total amount of benefactions for similar purposes raised during thirty years in the whole of the United Kingdom. The same is nearly true in the States of Massachusetts and of California.

The number of professors and instructors at the universities and colleges included in the list of the United States Commissioner of Education is 17,000. The number of students in British universities and university-colleges is only about 20,500, so that there are almost as many university teachers in the United Kingdom.

RABBITS CAME ABOARD. Game Diet for a Trainload of Flood-Bound

Passengers. From the Denier Post. Elliot G. Houston of the Denver Record-Stockman had an uncomfortable experi-ence in travelling through the water belt of Kansas during the recent floods on his way to his old home, at Louisville, Ky. With forty-eight other passengers he was waterbound for six days on a Missouri Pacific train four miles from Bridgeport, Kan. It was impossible either to move the train forward or, to go back, and in a short time the food supply was exhausted and the male passenger rustled estables among the farmers of the

supply was exhausted and the male passengers rustled eatables among the farmers of the neighborhood.

"We exhausted the food the first day," said Mr. Houston. "At the start we were told that we could have but two meals instead of three meals as day. Every semblance of food was quickly gone, and then it became necessary! for the male passengers to get something to eat. The farmhouses saved us. Several of us got boets and rowed from house to house each day and in this way secured food sufficient for at least one meal a day. One means of securing food seemed to be furnished by Providence. The water drove poor little rabbits up under the very wheels of the cars. As the water crept higher the rabbits actually got on top of the wheels. Every morning it was easy to collect as many rabbits as we could eat. That seems remarkable, but it was really a fact.

"On our train was a dving man, William H. Rule of Jacksonville, ill. He was accompanied by his wife. Every effort was made to save his life until the trip was over. He lasted until last Thursday, the final day of our confinement, and then passed away. The train was able to drag itself on that afternoon, moving at the rate of three miles an hour most of the time. Standing on the rear platform, we could see the rails sink in the mud as we travelled. It was the most ticklish staveling I ever did, and it will take six months before the roadbed can be placed in good traveling I ever did, and it will take six months before the roadbed can be placed in good

COLLEGE BOYS AS USHERS.

They're So Great an Improvement on the Professionals That They're in Demand. At the open-air performances of "As You Like It," on South Field, at Columbia University, a good many persons made the mistake of supposing that the ushers were Columbia students who had volunteered their services for the occasion. While the ushers were college students in a good many instances, they belonged to the Frohman theatres, in several of which, during the last few seasons, college students and art students have been employed as ushers. The plan has worked so well that Mr. Froh-man expects to introduce it in several

man expects to introduce it in several more theatres next season.

Being an usher at theatres pays fairly well, considering the time and labor required, and it is not at all a disagreeable occupation. Consequently students who are trying to work their way have been very glad of the chance of employment it has offered to them, especially as it presented a way of earning money which did not interiere with their attendance at college.

In the season just closed, the ushers at the Criterion, one of the theatres where the plan was tried, were art students, and they were very good ushers. At least one of them had a studio. The money he earned in this way paid the rent and also helped him with his tuition at the art school in which he was studying.

him with his tuition at the art school in which he was studying.

In these theatres arrangements were made to allow a certain number of the ushers in turn to go home after the first act, so that they might do some studying. Thus the work was made a little easier for them.

"We have found that college men made very good ushers," said one of Mr. Frohman's representatives, the other day. "In fact they were so much better than some of the professionals in the market that their number will probably be increased next season. Any number of students are looking for just such chances as this to help them along Any number of students are looking for just such chances as this to help them along with their expenses. They took well with the patrons of the theatres where the plan was tried. They were gentlemanly, both in manners and appearance. Then, too, the man who is getting an education by working for it is a man who is going to do right that which he gets to do, no matter what it is.

what it is.
"There is not much for the theatre usher to learn, but it is required that he be polite and courteous. That is what nearly all self-sustaining college students in this town are and that's why they make first-rate ushers in Broadway theatres."

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE. Prof. von Joggieby Discourses on a Sight From His Study Window.

" 'Every man to his trade' means plainly enough," said Prof. von Joggleby, "that one should not try to do work to which he hasn't been trained; this applying, of course as well to the learned with regard to work with which they are not familiar as to the unlearned with regard to things of which they are ignorant; but, long as I have been acquainted with this saying's significance, I am nevertheless all the time discovering new evidences of the universality of its scope. For instance:
"True as I knew the old saying to be, I should really have thought that I could

"True as I knew the old saying to be, I should really have thought that I could hang out clothes to dry, on a clothesline, without any previous training; that anybody could hang out clothes; that all there was to do in this was to hang them out. But now I know different.

"From my study windows in my new home I command a view of a range of back yards, in which every Monday morning if the day is propitious, and on sundry other days through the week with lesser washings, clothes are hung out to dry. Now, what do

clothes are hung out to dry. Now, what do the washers do? Just bring the things out and hang them on the line, as I would have done? Never!

and hang them on the line, as I would have done? Never!

"But every time before hanging out anything suitable preparation is made for it. The laundress or other servant who is doing this work appears with a cloth which she throws over the line and over which she then clasps her fingers; and then, holding the cloth on it thus, she walks down the yard rubbing the line with it, wiping the line free of dust.

"A simple thing? Why, very! But I never knew anything about wiping off the line, I never heard of such a thing, till I saw it done, in the manner described, from my study window. If I had had any clothes to hang out I should have just hung them out, never doubting, as I said, that I could do it as well as anybody, and as a result I should have had, on every piece I put out, a fine dirt streak where it had rested on the dusty line. But the washer knew how.

it had rested on the dusty line. But the washer knew how.

"Which leads me to say—though for that matter I have felt this way as long as I can remember—that the older I grow the more respect I feel for every craftsman and for every laborer, in whatever work engaged. There may be things that I do that they couldn't, but I know that there are many things that they do, including work in even the most commonplace occupations, even the most commonplace occupations, that I couldn't touch at all. "There's an art in every trade."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Queens expect to renominate for County Judge Harrison S. Moore by acclaima-tion and to name an independent Democrat for Borough President. County Clerk Ingraham will be renominated, and Warren Ashmead and William Bennett are aspirants for Sheriff.

The Socialist parties in New York city have been making some headway this year in a new direction. They have secured the cooperation of some Italian societies, and a daily Italian Socialist paper is making its appearance.

The operations of the Department of Agriculture in Washington are steadily expanding. In 1897 the appropriation for the Department was \$3,255,000. In 1900 it was \$3,700,000. Last year it was \$5,200,000. This year Congress has in addition appropriated ty too con for the construction of a new building for the Department. Arkansas is the only State not of the first class

in population which has an Ambassadorship.
The United States Ambassadors to Great Britain
and to France are from New York, to Gerand to France are from New 10th, to Ger-many from Pennsylvania, to Italy from Massachu-setts, and to Russia from Illinois. Two Arkansas men have in recent years represented the United States as Ambassadors. One, Clifton R. Breckin-ridge, was appointed Ambassador to Russia in 1884, and the other, Powell Clayton, was appointed Ambassador to Mexico in 1807. Breckinridge was a conspicuous Arkansas Democrat: Clayton is the most conspicuous Arkansas Republican and is the representative of the Republicans of the State on the Republican National Committee, although

The Massachusetts Legislature has had under consideration a bili which provides an appropriation of \$.00,000 for bighways.

There has been established in Boston a Socialist women's club, the first of its kind there. It was started in January with a membership of eight. It meets on the first and third I ridiys it each month. It also holds one public meeting each month at Paine Memorial Hall. It has twenty-five The increasing volume of business in Chicago

has compelled the Post Office Department to urge Secretary Snaw to hasten the work upon the new Federal building and to complete it without further delay. Every business day there are received at the post office 1.500,000 letters and circulars, 100 tons of second class matter and between sixty-five and seventy tons of third and fourth class matter, and with the handling of the incoming mails for local delivery every inch of space in the old post office, which measures 240 by 523 feet, does double duty. During February the Increase of business at the New York Post Office was 12 per cent. For the same period the merease in Chicago was 1

Kentucky has joined the number of States which Kentucky has joined the humber of States which are practically out of debt. Nearly \$1,060,000 worth of its bonds which fell due this year have been paid off, and the outstanding debt of the State is now less than \$50-obligations not presented.

Minnesota was the State in which was held the National Convention of the Republican party in 1802—the last Republican convention whose candidates were defeated. It has for 1901 a candidate for Vice-President—Gov. Van Sant.

The new charter of Elmira passed by the Legislat ire provides for municipal elections to be held n November, and in addition to a Mayor a Recorder. for four years, a city Judge, for four years, and two Aldermen and one Supervisor for each of the twelve wards of the city will be elected. Fiming formerly reid its election. In the spring, and the redivision of its wards by the Legislature was resisted by the Democrats in Albany as a partisan measure.

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A POSTPONED DINNER And a Trip Acress the Street as an Inter-

lude in an Embarrassing Evening. The struggler on the outskirts of society certainly has his troubles. How he is able to meet them depends, of course, on the amount of his experience and largely on his personal characteristics. There is no better example of the composure with which these men can sometimes confront extremely embarrassing situations than the artist who recently gave a dinner at a

Fifth avenue restaurant. He had invited twelve persons to a dinner to be served in a private room. Most of them stood high in the set that he so assidu ously cultivated, without having so far gained any material profit from their friendship. The men and women he had invited arrived and waited. They waited very much longer than necessary and nobody seemed to know just what had happened The smug face of the host showed no ap-

prehension and his guests felt reassured in spite of the delay. "We'll have the cocktails, anyhow," he said. "Waiter, bring up the cocktails right

away." The waiter retired. Then there was another appalling delay of fifteen minutes, and the guests began to feel certain that something must be wrong. Presently a head waiter appeared.

an hour," said the host, with a fine show of indignation. "What in the world does it mean that we are compelled to wait for dinner so long?" dinner so long?"
"I'm very sorry," the waiter answered,
"that Mr. X— has asked me to tell you
that it will be impossible to serve another

"I've been wanting to see you for half

dinner for you until your present account has been settled." has been settled."

Most of the men and momen in the room heard this. The silence that followed it was awful. The embarrassment everybody felt so acutely was more for the host than for themselves. But he was the one person in the room who seemed not in the least flustored. east flustered.
"Indeed," he said, with as much scorn

as though he would under no circumstances as though he would under he circumstances consent to eat in such a place. "My bill must be settled, eh? I had no idea that I ever had an unpaid account here. But tell Mr. X-- not to be disturbed. I will send him a check so soon as I get home."

The feelings of his guests had undergone acception of the person to speak. an entire change since he began to speak. He was so indignant, and with such evident justice, that they sympathized more than ever with him. The women, who had been flurried at the outset, were not quite

composed.

"This is such a ridiculous affair," he said "This is such a riactious anair, he said with a smile at all of his guests, "that I am at a loss to account for it. Only I hope it will not be allowed to spoil our evening. There are other restaurants in New York and the best of them is just across the street. I beg of you all to accompany me those that we may enjoy ourselves, if it is

there that we may enjoy ourselves, if it is a little late." a little late." He is a magnetic fellow and there was ar evident disposition among his friends to feel sorry for him. So there was a murmur of assent, the one or two hes tating women followed the drift of feeling, and all deided that they would have the dinner "I'll go ahead of you," the host said, "and

expect you all across the street within ten That seemed a bad sign. Nobody knew why he should be so anxious to get across to the restaurant first. But the whole party went down to the first floor, put on their wraps and started to the other restheir wraps and saided the other reas-taurant. Luckily the weather was clear. The women had sent their carriages away. The spirits of the party were splendid now. Not all of them had been well acquainted at the outset. But by the time the second restaurant was reached, they all felt like old friends.

old friends.

The host was awaiting them when they The host was awaiting them when they arrived. It was after eight by this time and not even a cocktail had helped to sustain the party. But they found them on the table and the dinner that followed was exquisitely chosen. The wines were rare and lavish. Only one more anxious moment came during the evening. The check was handed to the host. Try as they might, it was impossible for the others not to look con-But it was signed, \$5 was laid or

the restaurant without any further und pleasantness.

In the corridor the guests stopped to say good-night to the bost. The last man shook hands and said:

"I was glad that you acted as you did" are said a side that you carried off an embarross ing situation very well."

"I'm glad you think so," responded the host. "I suppose some fools would have allowed that man to interfere with their dinner. But I didn't propose to have

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

J. C. says: Four-handed partnership game. All have included and A leads. Y following suit. Then II, who is A's partner, finds he has a further meld. Y bets he is too late, his partner having played to the first trick. Players give themselves unnecessary trouble

y not following the rule for melding in the four-anded game, which is that each player in turn shall play his card and then meld. The i plays and then melds; second man plays and melds, and so on. Showing all the melds by playing gives the leader an advantage to ne is not entitled and leads to many disputes.

R. M. S. G. says: A blinds 1, and B straddles, 2 call 4. Three men come in and A makes good, Then B makes It 10 more to draw cards. A bets, that the straddler cannot raise the ante unless some one has first raised him. Whenever it is the turn of any player to put ny chips in the pot for any purpose, he can put as much as the limit more than any previous player. Any one could have raised B 10, and he has

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